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TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1905.

Intolerable Conditions.

At this writing there is nothing to show whether the outburst of popular rage in Russia is to be more than a symptom that intolerable conditions have been recognized, or is to lead to an immediate effort to throw off a burden too heavy to be borne. Whether the present is to be the time for definite action, matters little; for that time cannot be far in the future. That Russia can continue long as an autocracy is a theory the judgment is forced to reject.

There can be no doubt that at the beginning of the war with Japan the United States had kindly feeling for Russia. There existed a traditional friendship between the two countries, based upon myth rather than upon historical fact, and yet generally accepted. With the revelation that Russia was incompetent to carry out its plans, and that the plans were to the utmost selfish, this feeling vanished. The little of it that remains is due to the fact that the Russians are white, that their diplomatic representatives to this Government are gentlemen distinguished for statesmanship and courtesy, and perhaps a lurking fear of the "yellow peril."

Russia is vast in geographical extent and in numbers. The mass of its people are not considered by the dominant classes except as instruments for carrying out the will of the Czar as interpreted by an unscrupulous flock of titled bureaucrats, who make the interpretation such as suits them. The people are taxed to the limit, sent off to useless wars in which they have no interest, kept in abject ignorance, and expected always to submit to an unreasoning tyranny; and this the people will not do. The little learning which is a dangerous thing has seeped into their ranks. They are beginning to think. When they think in concert the end will be at hand.

The world is learning to abhor bloodshed, and yet if the oppressed Russians shall make a deliberate choice to die rather than submit longer to cruelty and wrong, sympathy will not be withheld. The Czar has been proved incompetent, and his advisers corrupt. The whole machinery of government as known to the Russians is the instrument, not of protection and betterment, but of torture and crime. It does not deserve to stand, and were it to fall, the ensuing chaos, and whatever might spring out of this, certainly could not be worse.

A Glean of Light.

A gleam of light is shed on the prospects of the Democratic party by the House caucus held last night. At the suggestion of Mr. Bryan and Leader Williams that body agreed, by a vote of 71 to 8, to support the President whenever his views coincided with the views of the Democracy. To the outsider this will be merely a sign of horse sense. To the Washingtonian who has followed the proceedings of the minority in Congress these past eight years, it will be a conversion of the party's soul.

The custom has been to make Democratic allegiance an invariable stumbling block to legislation of all sorts. Even the isthmian canal was not exempt. Men thought to be as sure, like Senator Gorman, pushed the donkey across the road, and then expressed surprise that their fellow-partisans joined the Republicans in kicking the beast out of the road. It seems incredible, but it is true, that those leaders thought to gain in the public confidence merely by getting in the way.

What the minority might have accomplished by uniting with the Republicans on a creditable Philippine policy, an aggressive campaign for the canal, measures for the relief of Porto Rico, and a dozen other important policies, no one can say now. But it would then have had some ground to stand on when it put forth its candidate at the last election. It would then have had an effective answer to the charge of unproductive obstruction. It would then have commended itself to the confidence of all the people interested in the projects which obtained its votes instead of incurring the antagonism of all those people.

But it did none of these things. If the Republican leaders had labeled the Ten Commandments "good Republican doctrine," the minority would have voted against them. Mr. Gorman and his followers seemed bent on biting off their noses to spite an opposition which laughed at the operation until its sides ached. And the result was that the minority lost all value to the country and itself.

Mr. Williams and his associates of the House are able to see further. If the President is not a Democrat, they

are sorry, of course. But if he is willing to espouse what they regard as Democratic doctrine they are glad to endorse the doctrine in spite of the source. And so, if any legislation be enacted for the supervision of railroad rates, the Democratic party will share in the credit with the majority. This is the prospect opened to the view by last night's caucus.

Truly, a gleam of light has been shed on the prospects of the Democratic party.

Significant Figures.

Recently there was an undertaking to construct two battleships at the same time. One was to be the product of Government work and the other of a private yard. These ships are the Connecticut and Louisiana. In the present stage of completion, in this respect the ships being equally advanced, one has cost \$2,234,937.08 and the other \$3,548,250.66. This saving of nearly a million and a quarter is in favor of Government construction.

Owners of shipbuilding plants have been free with the assurance that they could do work at less cost than it could be done by the Government. They have appealed to the people of the country to uphold them in this contention. They have pointed out the industrial advantage in the maintenance of extensive private plants.

The sentiment in favor of a large navy does not rest upon the belief that it would benefit the promoters of any particular industry. There is a friendly feeling toward shipbuilders, but there is not an extreme devotion to their welfare that would sanction the letting of contracts to them at the ruinous disparity made manifest in an actual test. If the Government can so far outdo individual bidders, the conclusion cannot be avoided that these bidders, through a process known as collusion, and not generally approved, make the bids upon a basis of contemplated profit far greater than would fairly represent a return for their investment. The Government has not the slightest reason, after demonstration that it can do its own work well and cheaply, to let others do this work no better and at cost much greater.

In Our Midst.

From his beloved Delaware has come the gentle Addicks to solace our midst by his presence. Perchance, he desires to learn the ways of statesmanship where statesmanship is a business, handled by experts. It may be that he wants to gain inspiration by looking up to Liberty-crowned dome under which his ambition is to sit and save his country.

No objection is heard to the coming of Addicks. His stay will be brief and can be endured, for the sake of that dear Delaware that has to put up with it most of the time. Of course, if he were sent here in an official capacity, with a permit to remain for a series of years, the feeling would be different. In his present aspect Addicks can be regarded as a joke, but he could be transposed into a calamity.

In truth, and not in unkindness, this country wants no more of the Addicks type of Senator. It will decline to welcome to a place in national halls the man who buys his seat. Let such a one buy a seat at the opera or on 'change, and keep out of the one in which he would be a grotesque misfit. The Senate wants men of brains and character, and it does not want any other kind. Nor does it think that in these respects the person from Delaware could qualify.

Idle Dreams of Peril.

Sometimes the fervid orator, talking, of course, a preliminary glimpse at Carthage and Rome, proclaims that this country cannot stand. But it can. It can stand even the brand of orator who is addicted to the sort of thing mentioned.

Folly of the prediction of a revolution could not be made more manifest than by comparison with the conditions of Russia. There the people have reached the limit of endurance. They had two courses open. One was the supposed right of petition, which, upon essaying to utilize, they found they did not possess. The second was in open rebellion. They had fallen to such state that they know no condition could be worse, and felt that death would be a betterment. So they rage against their masters, and demonstrate their own power to get killed.

In the United States there is no perfection in the scheme of government, but there is evident a desire for promotion of justice. The government is by the people themselves, and it is useless for the malcontents to assert the contrary. If bad men are in office the people put them there, and if they have tired of the choice, they have the ballot by which to put these men out. If the people are corrupt; if they permit wealth to purchase them; if they allow the building of great political machines, they have no right to grumble at what these machines do to them. The remedy lies in their own hands, and if they do not choose to apply it, good taste suggests that they growl in tones rather subdued.

Great economic evils exist, but there is a tendency to correct them. The movement to take away from the

trusts the capacity for evil is becoming more and more marked. Crime in high places is not shielded. The Senator who violates a law finds himself at the bar of the court, and his position does not influence the verdict. The rogue who happens to be a millionaire is exposed and despised. Some may tolerate him for the pleasure of associating with his money, but the estimate put upon him is the estimate of his actual worth. When the late Quay was called from his labors only a few fulsome biographies were printed, and these were formal. The truth was told about the man, and that it was told, is a symptom of the times.

Fiction of a Real Sort.

A Chicago writer whose name is unknown to fame, and so far as we are concerned, shall remain that way, is engaged in construction of a story. The story should be a remarkable product. He has worked out each situation psychologically, to which worthy purpose his wife has lent her mind and person. Was there to be portrayal of a love scene, the couple worked themselves into a frenzy of affection, and then the author dashed down an analysis of their emotions. When hate projected itself into the plot, they raged at each other with uncompromising fierceness, and reached a climax only when the man had violently seized the lady, choked her to an artistic limit, and cast her upon the floor. Then he could, of course, let the reader know how he felt while doing this, and the assistant, after an application of arnica to her physical bruises, could impart to him the variety of surges of which her gentle bosom had been conscious.

The plan has much in it that commends itself to the judgment. In erecting a realistic novel there is no excuse for working in second-hand hysterics. Before this one has been completed there may be need of a suicide episode. It is not too much to hope that the author will not depend upon hearsay for his ability to depict the mental parts of the suicide. But then he could not kill himself and afterward tell about it? Surely not. In this simple circumstance lies the beauty of the plan.

Points in Paragraphs.

Indications are that W. A. Jones is also among the number who have things to explain.

Senator Smoot makes so fine a distinction between a vow and an oath that his logic is followed with difficulty.

Possibly China is not the big nation that stands most in need of a protector.

Editor Hearst describes the sort of man whom he would have for Democratic leader, but does not name him. Are we to construe this as modesty?

No reason for surprise exists in the opposition of the railroads to the plan of Federal regulation. Indeed, it easily might be taken as an argument in favor of the proposed measure.

The choice in St. Petersburg was as between martial law and no law.

It would be a distressing circumstance were the Senator from Utah to get mixed up in a land scandal. Let's have one thing at a time.

There is mention of the possibility that Senator Mitchell may not be tried for a year. In this instance the old rule of better late than never should be suspended.

Poland and Finland are beginning to wonder if the experience of being crushed is necessarily final.

A peculiar fact is that when some people kill themselves with gas the most serious loss is the waste of the gas.

The enterprise of the Pennsylvania in planting trees is worthy of imitation. Railroads generally have seemed to go on the theory that the timber supply would last until the final trump.

The fellow who demands that a certain actress marry him may not be a lunatic after all. Before judging that one would have to know what dicker had been made with the woman's press agent.

After viewing the District appropriation bill in its mutilated state it is not too much to assert that Congress is full of prunes.

The New York critic who has been barred from the theaters will not be sweetened or softened by the treatment.

No need to tell an intelligent public that the Russian censor is bearing down hard on the blue pencil.

By the way Stoessel is being kicked it must be that he is regarded as down.

TO STEVENSON.

Wanderer o'er life's inhospitable seas,
With galleon sails to wait thee unto lands

Of old romance, where jound fancy stands,
Luring sad hearts to youth, where tropic trees

Rustle before the trade-wind's welcome breeze,
And warm blue waves roll up on coral strands.

Or, on the reef, with clapping of white hands;
Teller of tales the world afar to please,

Thy caravel sailed forth o'er chartless waves,
But, ere it left, a mighty far-off cry

Reached o'er the sea—the sea—the tardy world's acclaim;
Hail and farewell to him who fearless braves

The unrequited deep with spirit high,
Bequeathing kindness, more prized than fame.

—Charles Keeler in Impressions Quarterly.

TAFTS WILL GIVE
CABINET DINNERPresident and Wife Will
Be Guests of Honor.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY BALL

Attorney General Will Entertain in
Honor of Chief Justices and
Associates of Bench.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft are chief of the dinner hosts tonight, this being the date of their function in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the first they have given since coming into the Cabinet family.

Ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson will entertain a dinner party, and Representative Henry Kirk Porter has invited the entire Pennsylvania delegation in the House to meet Senator Penrose and Senator Knox. His only additional guest will be Major Alexander McDowell.

Representative and Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker, whose hospitality is always of the most delightful nature, will give a theater party tonight in compliment to Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson, who is leaving for the White House. The play will be followed by a supper. Miss Roosevelt will be a guest for both.

Mr. and Mrs. Edison Bradley, who have one of the largest apartments at Stoneleigh Court for the winter, will also entertain a dinner party.

Mrs. Ackert will be hostess at a tea this afternoon.

Charity Ball Tonight.

The annual charity ball of the Southern Relief Society will take place this evening at the New Willard, with the United States Marine Band to furnish the music, and with a buffet supper served in the pink ballroom, included in the ticket of admission.

The guests will be received by Mrs. Loma, wife of Gen. Lewis, president of the society; Miss Virginia Miller, and Mrs. Rosalie Beckock. Other ladies of the society are Mrs. Covington, Mrs. Callahan, Mrs. C. Smith, and Miss Fauntleroy.

The Attorney General, Mr. Moody, will entertain at the New Willard on January 27, when he will give a large dinner in honor of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the associate justices.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, has issued invitations to his annual dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, which will take place Tuesday, February 28, and will be given as last year, in the Presidential suite at the New Willard.

Mrs. Francis B. Harrison, wife of Representative Harrison, of New York, has returned to the latter city, and will not be in Washington again this season, as she proposes shortly starting for California, to remain through the early spring.

MRS. WYNNE IS
SERIOUSLY ILL

Much concern is felt in Washington over the illness of Mrs. Robert S. Wynne, wife of the Postmaster General, who is suffering from the effects of a deep cold, which has resulted in pneumonia. Her condition is now considered serious, having changed for the worse since last evening, and while the physicians do not pronounce her critically ill just at present, grave apprehensions are felt for her.

Mrs. Wynne is a general favorite with all who know her, and her illness now has called forth the tenderest concern from persons in many walks of life.

Her son, Henry Wynne, who suffered a long attack of malarial fever, is well on the road to recovery.

Mrs. John D. Wright, of Pittsburgh, who is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Kummer, is being much entertained, having returned to the latter city, and will be in Washington again this season, as she proposes shortly starting for California, to remain through the early spring.

General and Mrs. Roy Stone are the guests of Representative and Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker.

The first annual dance of the Capital Yacht Club will be given at Rauscher's, Friday evening, February 3.

Miss Ruth Halford left today for the Philippines to join her brother, Lieut. Dean Halford, who is stationed on the island of Mindanao.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodwin and Miss Goodwin, of Boston, who have been spending a part of the season in Washington, left today for Florida.

The Misses Curry, of 1510 Ninth Street, have as a guest Miss Flora C. Kendall, of Oakland, Cal., who will receive with them tomorrow. Miss Kendall is a pianist, having been long connected with the most notable musical circles of the Coast.

MANY RECEPTIONS
SET FOR TODAY

Mrs. Gillespie will be at home at 1721 Rhode Island Avenue this afternoon for the last time. She will have assisting her Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, who is the guest of Mrs. John R. McLean. Mrs. Gillespie's January drawing rooms have been among the most delightful and popular of this season in Washington.

Representative and Mrs. Henry R. Gibson are spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. Walter A. Wedd, and will be at home at 1815 Sixteenth Street, tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. Henry A. Pressey, 1231 Vermont Avenue, will be at home tomorrow and the Wednesdays in February.

Mrs. James D. Yeomans, of the Cumberland, will not receive tomorrow, but will be at home the Wednesdays in February.

Mrs. M. L. Tinker and daughter, Mrs. Daniel Whiting Edella, will be at home informally to their friends on Wednesday during the season, at their new home, 139 Whitney Avenue, Columbia Heights.

The Congressional women at the Dewey will not be at home tomorrow, but will be at home January 31, from 5 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Chaffee, who is still indisposed, will not be at home to visitors today. The house of Mrs. Walter A. Wedd and Mrs. Chaffee is a veritable show place of treasures gathered from all over the world, and with these interesting things as a topic, combined with

IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY



MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Recently Guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at White House, and With Husband Was Much Entertained in Washington.

Mrs. Chaffee's unvarying hospitality and tact in putting every one at their ease, this home has been one of the most interesting in Washington this winter.

Mme. Ricardo de Diaz-Albertini is the guest of Miss Wells, 1909 Connecticut Avenue, and will receive with her on Saturdays during the season.

Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Eleanor Hoyt will not receive today, having gone to New Haven to attend the Junior Prom.

Mrs. George W. Prince will receive today at 2113 Thirteenth Street northwest, assisted by Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Crook, Mrs. Dale, of Oklahoma; Miss McCaughy, and Miss Townsend, of Galveston, Ill.

Mrs. Francis Berger Moran and Mrs. John Melton Hodgins will be at home this afternoon for the last time during the present month, but will receive again during February.

Miss Louise Kauffman will not receive today, but will be at home Tuesday, January 31.

Mrs. Arsene P. Pujol, wife of Representative Pujol of Louisiana, will not be at home until Tuesday, February 9.

Mrs. Henry Bird Cassell and the Misses Cassell will be at home this afternoon at the Shoreham from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The Congressional women at the Ebbitt will receive today from 2 to 6. They are Mrs. Caldwell and daughter, Mrs. Turner, of Illinois; Mrs. Piered, of Tennessee; Mrs. Slem, and daughter, of Virginia; Mrs. Jackson and daughter, of Ohio, and Mrs. Robinson, of Arkansas. Mrs. Pierce will be assisted by Miss Mackaye, of Washington, and Miss Byrd, of Missouri.

The Misses Forrest, 3239 N Street, and their sister, Mrs. Mac Sherry, of New York, will be at home on Wednesday, January 25.

The Congressional women at the Riggs House will not receive this afternoon.

Mrs. Overstreet, wife of Representative Overstreet, will not be at home today at her apartments in the Portland.

Mrs. Charles N. Fowler will not be at home at the Shoreham today.

Mrs. Beidler and Miss Beidler, of the Shoreham, will not be at home today, owing to their absence from the city, but will be at home Tuesdays, January 31 and February 1.

Mrs. J. D. Terrell and Miss Terrell will be at home today.

Mrs. Warnock and the Misses Warnock will receive at the Highlands this afternoon.

Mrs. Ellen S. Cromwell, recently elected president of the Woman's National Press Association, will be at home to the members of the association and other friends at 1207 Willard Street, Wednesday, February 1, from 3 to 6.

Mrs. Brick, wife of Representative Brick, will not be at home at the Normandie today.

Mrs. Thomas Huffman Sherry will be at home today at the New Willard.

Dr. John H. London has moved his office to 538 Farragut Square.

WASHINGTON GIRL
TO WED SOLDIER

The marriage of Miss Miriam Ballinger to Lieut. Francis Hiddings, of Holland, will take place on Tuesday, January 31, at noon. The bride's attendants

ITALIAN EMBASSY
SCENE OF GAYETYDinner Party Followed by
a Reception.

SEVERAL OTHER GATHERINGS

Tea and Musicals for House of Mercy
Proved to Be a Brilliant
Affair.

The Italian ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches entertained extensively last night, first by a dinner party followed by an evening reception, at which the younger members of society danced. Those dining with them were the French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman, ex-Governor and Mrs. William R. Merriam, Miss Parsons, Mr. Parsons, Miss Guyon, Baron Giskra, Mr. Pol Teller, attaché of the Belgian legation, and Prince de Bearn, of the French embassy staff.

At the reception which followed Miss Roosevelt and her house guests were among the visitors, and the Chinese minister, Sir Chenting Liang-Cheng, who took his young daughter with him. All the diplomats and guests from dinner parties went to the Italian embassy. Baroness Mayor des Planches had to assist her the Misses Lobel of France, and music and refreshments made the evening a brilliant one, though the guests were more limited in number than at some former receptions.

General and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at dinner last night Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator and Mrs. Alder, Admiral and Mrs. McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Edison Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Galt, and Mr. and Mrs. De Koven.

General and Mrs. Fredrick Dent Grant were the guests of honor at a dinner last night with Senator and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins as hosts. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton, and others to the number of twenty-two were present.

Mrs. Lamar Hostess.

Representative and Mrs. Lamar gave a small, but very enjoyable dinner party at the Shoreham last evening in honor of Mrs. Munson, of Louisiana, who is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Representative and Mrs. George F. Burgess.

Quite brilliant was the tea and musical in the ball rooms of the New Willard yesterday afternoon, given for the benefit of the House of Mercy. About six hundred guests listened to the musical program rendered by Mrs. Kitty Cheatham Thompson, assisted by Lucian H. Coenen, who gave a violin recital.

Following the musical program refreshments were served in the red room where Mrs. Gordon Cummings and Mrs. Mulligan poured chocolate and Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Bradley tea, the Marine Band playing from 5 to 8 o'clock. The patronesses of the afternoon, all of whom were present, were Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Kenn, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. William Sister, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Cannon, and Mrs. Reyburn.

In addition to the tea, chocolate, sandwiches, and cake, which were included in the ticket of admission, there was a sale of large cakes under the auspices of Mrs. George Howard and Mrs. Boardman that added considerably to the revenue of the afternoon, the half hour of which was culled by a cake auction, with Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth as the auctioneer.

SURGEON GENERAL PLANS
AUTOMOBILE AMBULANCE

Drawings to Be Submitted to Manufacturers, Who Will Pass Upon Practicability.

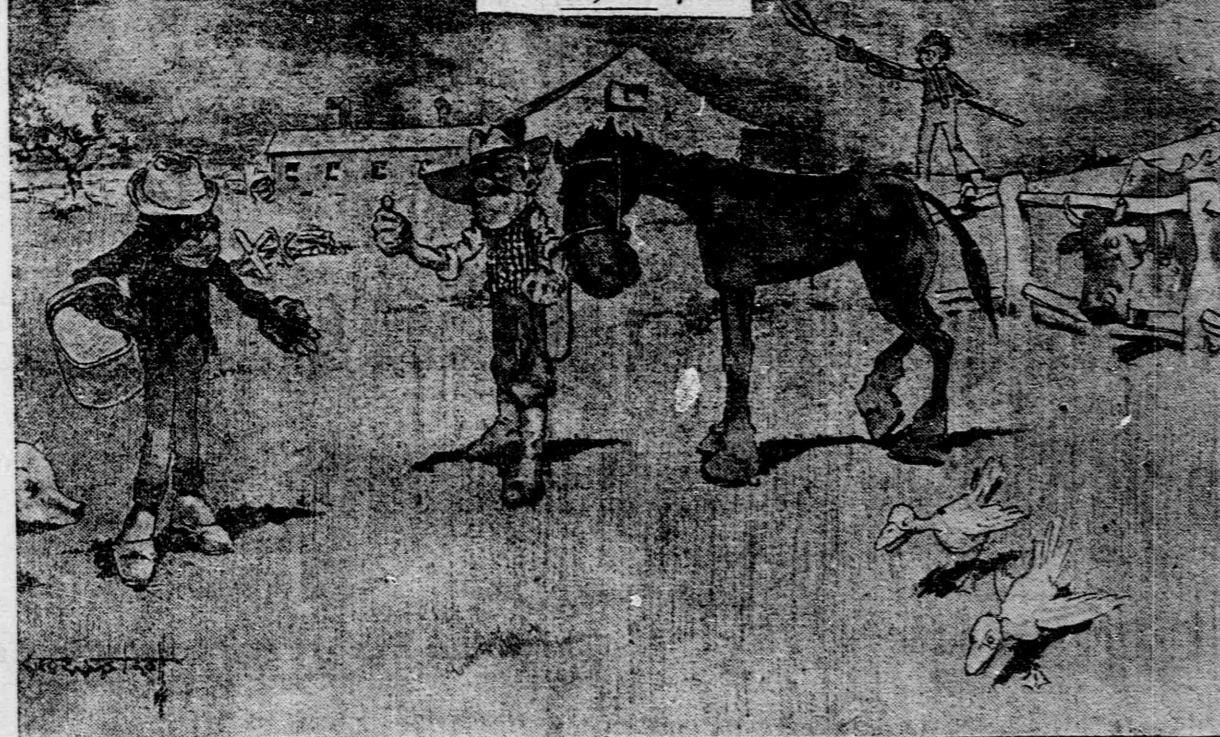
Plans have been prepared in the office of the surgeon general for an automobile ambulance.

If these designs can be carried out by automobile manufacturers it seems likely that steam carriages fitted up with ambulance facilities will take the place of the present style of vehicles drawn by horses.

With a view to thoroughly testing this scheme the War Department has ordered Capt. Clyde S. Ford, assistant surgeon, to Ormond, Fla., to hold a conference there with the automobile manufacturers who are gathered at that point in attendance on the big racing meeting.

Captain Ford is charged with investigating all details of the project, and he will make a report to the War Department on its feasibility.

A Strange Request.



Colonel Corn—Look here, Sam, I want you to go clean out that hen house yonder.
Sam—What, sar, in de daytime?